### Amnsements.

ACADEMY-2 and 8:15-The Old Homestead. ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and evening-Exhibition of the American Water Color Society.

AMBERG THEATRE-8-Der Kriersplan.
BIJOU THEATRE-2 and 8:13-Harbara and The Nomi

BROADWAY THEATRE-S- Harebell, or the Man O'Airlie CASINO-S:15-Post Jonathan.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-2 and S:15-A Midnight Bell.
DALY'S THEATRE-11-Hustrated Lecture. 2 and 8-

The School for Scandal.
EDEN MUSEE-Otero and Wax Tableaus. GARDEN THEATRE-2 and 8-Cleopatra.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-A Pair of Spectacles

and a Man of the World.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Husbands and Wives. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2 and 8-Reilly and the 400.
HERRMANN'S THEATRE-8-All the Conforts of Home ROSTER & BIAL'S-2 and 8-Carmencita and the Dandy

LYCEUM THEATRE-2 and 8:15-The Open Gate and

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-9 a. m. to 10 p. m .- Dog MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-After-Thought and Sunlight and Shadow.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-8-Tristan and

NEW PARK THEATRE-8:15-A Straight Tip. NISLO'S-2 and 8-Neah's Ark.
BALMER'S THEATRE-8:15-John Needham's Double PROCTOR'S 20D-ST. THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Men and

STANDARD THEATRE-8:15-A Poor Relation. STAR THEATRE-S-Mr. Potter of Texas. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-8-Vaudeville. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-8:15-The County Fair. 1 TH ST. THEATRE-2 and S-Blue Jeans.

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Amusements 11 Amusements 12 Apartments 12 Apartments to Let. 8 Inneurs 6 Brosers. 11 Lord and Rooms Business Notices 6 Country Board Wante ed 11 Dancing Academies 9 Dividend Notices. 11 Dressmaking Domestic Stuntions Wanted 9 Excursions 11 Linancial Figure 11 Figure 11 For Sale 10 Holp Wanted 10 Horses and Carriages 11 Horses and Carriages 11 Horses and Carriages 11 Linancial Hocking 11 Figure	Col. Page.  3-0 Instruction 8 6 Legal Notices 11 3 Lost and Found 8 4 Machiners 2 Dealis 9 4 Marchiners 2 Dealis 9 5 Missellaneous 9 1 Missellaneous 12 1 New Publications 5 1 Oc an Stramers 8 2-3 Public Notices 8 Real Estate 9 6 Real Estate 9 6 Hooms and Flats 9 6 Hooms and Flats 9 6 Sipinoads 8 5 Special Notices 7 4 Savings Banks 11 8 Steamboats 8 1 Winter Resorts 11 4 Work Wanted 9	5- 1- 4-

### Business Nonces.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA.—Four first premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in bottles only, with United States Government registered label attached, without which none is genuine. At druggists' and country stores.

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# New-Pork Daily Tribunc.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1891.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

the proposed Constitution. === Sir Charles Tup- the eyes of ignorant voters. This done, it ought per read at a public meeting in Canada letters to be passed promptly by the Senate. ritten in 1889 by Mr. Farrer and Representative some of the Paris artists have reconsidered their purpose to be represented at the Berlin Exhibition. - A body of Italian friendlies killed 200 Soudanese in two battles. ==== Further particulars of the fight at Tokar were received. - Admiral Hornby, of the British Navy, was seriously injured in a carriage accident.

Congress.-Both branches in session ---- The Name: Little progress was made with the Sandry Civil bill; the bill to establish a United States Land Court was passed === The House: The Direct Tax bill was passed by a vote of 172

Domestic .- Senator Wilson, of Maryland, died suddenly at Baltimore. ==== Much damage has been done by the floods in Illinois and Ohio and on the Pacific Slope. == Temperance was dis-Woman's Triennial Council at Washcussed at the ington. - The liquor-dealers' bill was introduced in the Assembly; a petition from the New- of some of the measures enumerated above. The York Excise Reform Association against the Stad- majority is in a position to do this, if it goes to ler bill was presented to the same body; the answer of Controller Myers, of New-York, to the Senate inquiry in reference to tax laws was received by the Senate. - The convention of the State Road Improvement Association began at Syracuse. = A sensational answer was filed by the Monon road at Chicago in the proceedings only the policy but the destiny of Canada will for the appointment of a receiver.

City and Suburban.-Prizes were awarded by the judges at the bench show. - At a meeting of the Quill Club the Indian was the subject discussed. — President Andrews, of Brown University, lectured on Socialism. — Trustees of the Vassar millions met to ratify a compromise in the contest over the will. - The New-York Historical Society decided to buy a site for a new building in Eighth-ave., opposite the Park. = The inquest in the case of the Fourth-ave. tunnel disaster was begun. = Stocks duil and lower, although final changes small and meaning- campaign necessities he has gone much further Money easy and foreign exchanges dull,

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Slightly warmer, with rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 54 degrees; lowest, 36; average 45 3-8.

The dogs were all on hand yesterday, and so were a good share of the city's population. They came, they saw, and were captivated. The Bench Show is unanimously voted a brilliant success. The finest specimens of dogs of all varieties are there in profusion, and to look upon them is to consider the dog a more lovable and delightful and satisfying creature than ever. Everybody ought to see the Dog Show. It will last three days longer, and so there is plenty of time; but the earlier you go the better, as the dogs are apt to get restless and perhaps illnatured after being long in durance.

The liquor fight is "on" at Albany, and it is obvious that the saloon interest, with the aid of its "friend." Governor Hill, will make a desperate struggle. Our Albany columns to-day contain a summary of the liquor-dealers' bill for it, is the measure which has been more than once submitted to Governor Hill for his approval, and of course he will use all his influence to force it through the Legislature. His nonsuccess with the Stadler bill thus far is not altogother encouraging, however. Certainly the Senate will not be caught napping this time. earnest protest uttered by the Excise-Reform Association of New-York against the iniquitous

Stadler measure. Another nail has also been driven into its coffin by a petition denouncing the bill, signed by a large number of Catholic elergymen of this city.

Mr. Foster has been promptly and unanimous ly confirmed by the Senate as Secretary of the Treasury. The nomination was made on Saturday; on Monday it was referred, in accordance with precedent, to the Finance Committee; on Tuesday it was confirmed. Secretary Foster has arranged his business in such a way that he will be able to assume his duties at Washington in a few days. The wisdom of the new law which gives the President thirty days in which to fill a vacancy in his Cabinet is made evident by the exceedingly satisfactory outcome in this case. Ten days was too short a time for a President to make sure of getting the right man for a great office.

For a short winter outing a trip to Cuba possesses advantages over any other, perhaps, that can be suggested. How to go to Cuba, what you can see during a three weeks' or a month's absence from home, how best to see it and what things to avoid, will be found interestingly described in a Havana letter elsewhere printed. Knowledge of Spanish, for one thing, is not required, as interpreters are numerous and are regularly employed by hotels for the protection of inexperienced travellers. The climate in midwinter is almost perfection, and the many strange sights and experiences furnish that absolute change which is the essence of recreation. "I. N. F.'s" letter on "An American Riviera" is a good thing for possible tourists to keep on file in view of a holiday in Cuba next winter.

### BILLS WHICH OUGHT TO PASS.

A week from to-day the List Congress will adjourn. In the brief time yet remaining important measures must be acted upon. There are the appropriation bills which have the right of way. Steering committees in both house have outlined work in other directions. Aside from this there will be an epportunity afforded in the Senate to pass measures in what is known as the "morning hour," and in the House bills may be considered, beginning with to-day, under a suspension of the rules and with the consent of a two-thirds majority.

Under these circumstances it is the duty of Republicans to unite in an earnest effort to secure the enactment of legislation to which the party is pledged, and which is not merely local or private, but National in the full sense which the term implies. To begin with, the Shipping bills ought to be passed. With a Republican quorum present, there should be no difficulty in resisting the dilatory tactics to which the minority no doubt will once more resort in order to defeat these measures. They have been discussed thoroughly; no one pretends to say that cistered Letter. Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, he is ignorant of their provisions. The apportunity of the provision is unwarranted. Bearing this in mind, the majority should take steps to put an end to academic talk and act.

The condition which the docket of the Sa preme Court of the United States presents calls loudly for a prempt disposal of what has very aptly been termed "A Bill for the Relief of the Supreme Court."

A proper sense of National self-respect, justice and international comity demands that the principal of copyright shall be established and formally recognized in our statute books. No man in Tayor of compelling the honest

settlement of obligations incurred should oppose the enactment of a National Bankruptcy law.

The payment of the French Spoliation Claims would be but an act of tardy justice fo thousands of meritorious persons.

Our shores should no longer be made a dump ing-ground for the countries of Europe to unload their paupers and criminals. The Immigration bill now pending in the House ought to be amended and shorn of those crude, not to say dishonest, provisions which are designed Foreign.-The Brazilian Assembly has adopted only to aid the demagague and throw dust in

There is every reason for believing that the litt to Erastus Wiman. = It is reported that Direct Tax bill will be enacted into a law before Congress adjourns. The bill as amended by the House should secure the speedy approval of the Senate-and no doubt it will.

The bill readjusting the boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park should receive the attention of Congress. This measure is one of importance if the water-supply of the Park is to be preserved. There is no "politics" in such a measure, and only the machinations of a railroad lobby can defeat it. The chairman of the Publie Lands Committee is able and ought to secure its consideration.

The record made by the List Congress, so far as the importance of the laws enacted under its nuspices is concerned, is one of which Republicans have every reason to be proud. It can be improved upon, however, by the enactment work in good earnest. Will it do it?

CANADIAN PARTIES-WHAT THEY MEAN. No previous campaign in Canada approaches the present one in interest or importance. Net be profoundly affected by the result, far more, of course, by the Government's defeat than by its victory. For Sir John Macdenald does not represent a policy upon which Canada can strike out in any direction whatever. He stands for delay. He claims that the present condition of things is well enough for the present, and he advocates leiting well enough alone until the country has had time to reflect, and to come to a decision as to its future with substantial unanimity. It is true that under the stress of toward advancing the claim that a colonial form of government is ideal than he has ever gone before. He has talked about "living and dying under the noble old flag," and about "building up a mighty nation under the flag of England. as if he really thought dependency a good thing in itself. But, of course, he doesn't. He is talking campaign buncombe, and if the Canadians are the sturdy, independent, libertyloving people we have always taken them to be, he will find it a sorry sort of buncombe for

him and his ambitions. It scarcely needs to be argued that the relation of master and slave, no matter how it may be mitigated by the slave's strength or the master's good-nature, is not a relation to be cultivated, praised or held up as supremely felicitous. It may be at times convenient on both sides. It may enable the dependent party to accomplish his interests more surely and expeditiously for a season than would be possible were he to declare his own sovereignty. That would require him to assume his own responsibilities, as well as his rights, and in the case of Sunday liquor-selling. This, as we understand the Canadians it may be that they are not yet ready for such a step. But not one Tory in ten would acknowledge that he favored the perpetuity of the British tie. He might favor independence, or British federation, and he might think that these policies would best be conserved by the continuance of Sir John's government; or he might not know just what he We are glad to see even at this late day an | did favor, choosing to support Sir John on the principle of delay. But there is not a serious

person in Canada who pretends to be unre-

servedly satisfied with the existing situation or to regard it as worthy of his country.

It is not fair to consider the Grits as the party of Annexation. That is done, when it is done, purely for the purpose of partisan misrepresentation. The Annexationists undoubtedly vote the Liberal ticket almost to a man, and certainly they constitute an important section of the party. But they are probably fewer than the Nationalists, and they are only one of several Liberal wings differing with each other as to the ultimate destiny of the Dominion, but agreeing in favor of a present change so radical as to make the question of final destiny one of immediate moment, and agreeing also in favor of the closest trade relations and the warmest friendship with the United States. The Grits may be described as Americans-that is, they think the interests of their country indissolubly linked with those of the American nations generally, and associated with Great Britain in a much lesser degree-a degree so small, indeed, as to be quite overbalanced by the inconvinience of being dependent upon the processes and necessities of British diplomacy. The Tories are British-Americans. They think they can accomplish the best results for Canada by antagonizing the United States under the protection of England. They admire titles and aristocratic distinctions, and they profess to see something sordid and commonplace in republican ways. There can be no doubt that a battle between the in a sweeping Liberal victory, but there are a score of special considerations tending to strengthen the party in power. The chief of these are the corporations, the subsidized railroads, and the manufacturers upheld by the Tory tariff. They bring to Sir John an immense support in money and men, which, upon naked questions of policy, he could not command. If he wins, it simply means that another battle on the same lines must presently he fought. If he loses, it means that Canada's supreme crisis is at hand.

THE END OF THE CENSUS FIGHT, The majority report of the House Committee adverse to Mr. Flower's resolution for a recount of the population of this city practically ends the disingenuous endeavor to discredit the National census. The fact that only one Democrat thought it worth while to vote in committee against the majority report will probably tend to stop the clamor which some persons have enjoyed raising, and in the natural course of events we may expect that this particular line of hostility to the Administration will be abandoned before long. Much effort has been expended, though not with much ingenuity or success, to make it appear that an outrage on this city and State was laboriously concocted and carried through, and that the Census Office. caught at last in the act, was afraid to acknowldge its offence and do justice. The truth is that the population in June was ascertained with reasonable accuracy, and the propriety of substituting therefor the population in October or later has never been established.

THE TRIBUNE has criticised some of the declared results of the census and questions their completeness, but so far as the enumeration in this city is concerned there is much evidence to confirm and practically none to invalidate it. We are quite willing to acknowledge that the Mayor conducted his case with singular indiscretion and stupidity, and that a more skilful use of his figures and arguments might possibly have deceived more persons into the belief that New-York had been maltreated. But the local authorities were engaged in a game of bluff and probably could not afford to show their hand. A sure proof of the fact that they were playing for political stakes is found in the course which they pursued here and at Washington. Their insolent assumption of deliberate fraud on the part of Mr. Porter, the threats and duster of their newspaper organs, their solicitude lest the returns on which their contention purported to rest should be subjected to official scrutiny, their distrust of everybody except themselves, their unwillingness, in a word, to submit their case in the natural and proper man ner and await the result, all indicate clearly that party purposes and not civic pride or a simple desire for justice inspired them.

Assuming the substantial correctness of the police census, though there is no special reason for putting confidence in it, and none whatever for supposing it to be more thorough and conscientious than the Federal enumeration, its result is in no way surprising, and creates no presumption that the June count was erroneous. It is absolutely inconceivable, except to a narrow and distorted intelligence, that the C Bureau could have united an army of employes in a huge conspiracy to swindle the city. That idea must be dismissed as ridiculous by every body not essentially a lunatic. The other by pothesis, that through carelessness and incompetence a multitude of inhabitants were overlooked in the June count, has nothing to sustain it except the supposed fact that the police found about 200,000 more individuals here in October than had been recorded four months previous. It may possibly be that natural increase, immigration, the return of the annual swarm of travellers and the closing of country bomes, visitors in the city and the influx of the industrial and the shiftless classes who spend the hot months in work or idleness out of town, are not in the aggregate sufficient to account for this difference. But evidence to prove or even forcibly to suggest the necessity for another enumeration was not submitted either to the Census Bureau or to Congress. The committee of the House has made a thorough investigation and a proper disposition of the case presented by the municipal authorities. Tammany politicians are bitterly disappointed, no doubt, but the country does not share their

SILVER PRICES AND DEMAGOGUES. The one altogether unlovely characteristic of silver men is their obstinate blindness to the teaching of events. The world likes a resolute and persistent man. But the world has no more hearty contempt for any other creature than for the long-eared animal whose very name is a term of opprobrium, or for the Bourbon who learns nothing and forgets nothing. May not the good people of the silver States profitably consider whether the leaders they have been following are not of the long-eared kind? Would it not profit them to study events, and to draw from them the lesson that Eastern advice about monetary questions is sometimes worth hearing?

The price of silver during the latter part of 1889 and the early part of 1890 had been comparatively steady, about 44 pence per ounce at London, or 95 1-2 cents at New-York. It had recovered considerably from the lowest price. 41 5-8 pence in 1888, especially after the election of President Harrison and a Republican Congress, for it was felt that whatever could be reasonably and safely done to give silver a real and permanent improvement in value would assuredly be done. Secretary Windom had proposed in December, 1889, a remarkably wise and shrewd plan, which might have been carried, and would have given the white metal a sure and lasting advance, how great it is impossible to say. But silver speculators, sil demagogues and silver fanatics were not satisfied to have the problem solved simply and honestly. They lifted up a howl for free coinage, denounced Mr. Windom's plan as a degradation

of silver, appealed to the prejudices of silverproducing States, and at the same time to that large body of people who want cheaper money and worse money because they imagine honesty is bad policy. The gambling element enlisted some members of Congress by methods which a committee is trying to discover. The demagogues had their eyes fixed on sundry offices, which they hoped to get by being more extreme and violent than anybody else. The fanatics spurned all advice, as usual, and considered Mr. Windom a goldbug.

These were the people who substituted in the Senate free coinage for the bill passed by the House, having first organized the silver speculation and "boom" which have since cost business interests so heavily. From 95 1-2 in April they lifted silver to \$1.05, and then insisted upon changes in conference which competent men assured them would promote speculation but would not help the price of silver. The bill as passed lifted the price to \$1.21 in August, when it went into effect. But silver came in from abroad, low-grade mines added to the production, and the boom was so self-defeating that in October the price had dropped to \$1 03 again, and the demagogues, the speculators and the fanatics were once more appealing to popular prejudices against the compromise act, and for free coinage. The elections gave them great hope, and the Senate passed their bill, but never since the election have they been able to get parties on these distinctions purely would end the price above 49 1-2 pence in London, and now it is down again to 44 5-8 pence, and bullion certificates here have sold at 96 1-2 cents, a little lower than the price before the boom began. In doing all this the demagogues, speculators and fanatics have outraged the feelings of millions of good citizens by breaking faith and defeating a measure for honest elections. They have put themselves where they can claim no consideration from anybody except Democrats who have used them and will east them aside whenever they can get a vote by so doing. The cause of silver they have not helped in the least, but have incalculably damaged. The utter failure of the measure upon which they insisted was plainly predicted by competent business men, and they were told that, as the continued coinage which they forced upon Congress would only impede the effect of increased purchases of silver, so unlimited coinage would

put silver lower than it had ever gone. If silver producers would take warning from events they surely might begin to perceive the truth. Silver when coined cannot circulate beyond about sixty millions, long ago used, and cannot be used in any way for redemption of notes. Perpetual fear that the notes may sink in value always affects the markets so long as such notes are made redeemable in silver coin. Yet the same motes made redeemable in silver bullion, worth in the market the face value of the notes, would circulate anywhere, command absolute confidence, and afford a real use for many millions of silver. Put into the form of coins the silver cannot be so used, is a constant menace, and tends constantly to increase the disposition to get and keep gold and to get rid of silver, and thus widens the breach between the two metals. When silver producers comprehend this simple fact they will cast the demagogues, the speculators and the fanatics into outer darkness, and join with competent business men to settle the question on business principles.

AN INTERESTING PARALLEL. The fact that the Stadler bill hangs fire in the Assembly, although that branch of the Logislature is Democratic by a good working majority, is well calculated to anger the saloons of this city. For the saloons confidently expected that they would be allowed to have their own way in the Assembly this winter. They had contributed generously to make it Democratic, and had a right to assume that the majority would reciprocate by passing any and all bills which they favored. So long as the Republicans controlled the Assembly the saloens realized that they could get no measure through that body which was calculated to break down ereep in. It is, perhaps, worthy of note in conthe Excise laws or remove any of the wholethe liquor traffic. Accordingly, they contented themselves with the reflection that at all events no bill, however conservative, which was designed to promote rational temperance reform. could become a law so long as Whiskey's Governor remained in office. But this much did not satisfy them. They aimed not only to defeat temperance legislation, but to secure legislation

which would affirmatively benefit them. But if the Democratic Assembly finally kills the Stadler bill the saloons must remember that the Democratic party of this State always was better at making promises than at keeping them. The Legislature of 1883, for example, was Democratic in both its branches. During the campaigns of 1881 and 1882 the Democratic stump-speakers and newspapers had arrayed themselves against convict contract labor. They had given the workingmen of the State distinetly to understand that if the Democracy gained control of the Legislature it would hasten to destroy that system, root and branch. Well, the workingmen took the Democracy at its word and helped make the Senate and Assembly of 1882-'83 Democratic, and what then? Democratic legislators redeem the party's pledge to the workingmen? Did they pass a bill putting an end to the contract system in all the prisons? Not at all. They stopped in 1883 the manufacture of hats under that system at Dannemora, but declined to interfere with the system as a whole. But before the session of 1883 ended they endeavored to appease the workingmen whom they had fooled by passing a resolution submitting the system to a popular vote. Afraid when it came to the pinch to take the responsibility involved in keeping their promises to the workingmen, they proceeded to flunk and resort to the palpable dodge of the resolution. Even so thorough-going a Democratic journal as "The Albany Times," now Governor Hill's special organ, frankly confessed that its party friends in the Legislature had not made a creditable record on the prison question.

In view of this chapter in the recent history of New-York State Democracy, the saloons need not be altogether surprised if the Stadler bill does not get through the Democratic Assembly The party which went back on the workingmen in 1883 may conclude to go back upon the liquor interest in 1891.

The fact that 10,000 or 12,000 persons visited the Museum of Natural History in this city on Monday ought to make an impression on the minds of those Brooklynites-a small number, we trustwho think that it will not be a wise use of public funds to set aside a moderate amount in order to enable that city to enjoy the benefits which inevitably flow from public museums. They are, in fact, an educational force of large magnitude in any community; and that they are keenly appreciated is shown by the attendance noted on Washington's Birthday. Brooklyn ought to be able to offer the same privileges to its citizens.

The 4th of March is near at hand, and Governor Hill must be doing some pretty vigorous thinking these days.

At every bench show some overzealous lover of animals gets bitten for his familiarity with of animals gets bitten for his familiarity with strange dogs. In spite of warnings, visitors persist in stroking and caressing the handsome fellows. It is a strong temptation, but people should have as their watchword, "Hands off," and they

will then be able to dispense with caustic and fortune. That is believed to be the only partnership which they ever had." caresses from strangers, especially where they are continuous, as is the case at the bench shows.

There is certain to be a good deal of indignation displayed by residents of South Brooklyn if the proposition of the reorganized Union Ferry Company to increase fares on the two ferries which do not come into direct competition with the Bridge is carried into effect. Unfortunately for themselves, the people of Brooklyn have nothing to say about the matter-that is, nothing officially. The question of rates of fare is to be determined solely by the Sinking-Fund Commissioners of this city when they renew the lease next month, and nothing except an act of the Legislature can prevent the change if these Commissioners see fit to make it. The plan is to abandon the present system of selling tickets in packages at the rate of seventeen for twenty-five cents, and also to suspend the commission hours from 5 to 7:30 morning and evening, when the fare is only one cent. In other words, the fare in the future is to be two cents at all hours on the South and Hamilton ferries. One effect of the introduction of such a policy will be to stimulate Brooklynites to renewed exertions to provide other means than the ferries for crossing the East River.

There is one branch of business which is being pursued on the West Side, these evenings, which ought to receive the attention of the police. Young men with a pile of newspapers under their arms parade the streets crying "extra" in stentorian tones. Those who invest in the extraprice 5 cents-find to their disgust that they have been swindled, since the paper is simply the regular last edition of one of the afternoon journals.

Once more the broad and beautiful opening of the Golden Gate has combined with the rapacity of the pilots and tow-masters to lure a frugalminded captain to his doom. Sometimes it is the brave westerly breeze that tempts him to save his coin for the many exactions that he knows await him at San Francisco, and once inside the heads the wind dies away and leaves his bark at the mercy of the sweeping tide and the tremendous rollers of the south beach, where afterward the bones of the unlucky craft lie for many a year as an extra attraction for the visitors to the Cliff House. But Tennessee Cove, where the Elizabeth has just stranded and gone to pieces, is on the north side of the "Gate," a sort of rough pocket in the sharply broken end of the Coast Range. Into this pocket nearly two-score years ago the mail steamer Tennessee showed how easy it is to tumble, if one misses Lime Point and holds on too long without porting helm for Alcatraz. Costa Rica followed her in 1873, and now the eddy of the tide and the heavy gale have brought this fine American ship, the Elizabeth, with all aboard, to rain in sight of the haven; within the very

To Lieutenant-Governor Jones: Why not address a polite but firm note to the Hon. David B. Hill, informing him that you expect to move your effects into the Executive Chamber at noon of March 4, that being the time when his term of office of Senator of the United States begins? You owe it to your gallant self, General, as well as to your friends, to insist upon your Gubernato-

A day or two ago The Tribune published an article commenting on the allexed forcible removal of the long beard of Mr. Richard H. Fitch, postmaster at Wilton, Conn. The article in question was based on dispatches printed in two or three different daily contemporaries published in this city, which dispatches put forward the following as facts: First, that there were White Caps at Wilton; second, that Postmaster Fitch had had a long red beard; third, that the White Caps had cut off the beard. It now appears that there were the following errors in these dispatches: First, there were no White Caps at Wilton; second, Postmaster Fitch did not have a long red beard; third, the White Caps did not cut off the beard, the reasons being, apparently, that there were no White Caps nor no board. We selze the occasion to administer a gentle but firm rebuke to our contemporaries. Even in the hurry of going to press such gross mistakes should not be allowed to when published in all of the other papers attracted no attention whatever, it being only when printed in The Tribune that it was seen and a protest raised which brought out the facts. Now is the time to subscribe.

## PERSONAL,

Mr. Edmunds is quoted as wondering why Sherman and Grant always thed Joe Johnston so much and yet were indifferent to Lee. "Of course General Johnston is a most charming man socially," he added, "and so, I understand, was Lee. Perhaps their partiality for

Dr. William L. Abbot, of Philadelphia, who has returned home after exploring East Africa with Dr. Mover, the German savant, has presented to the Academy of Sciences in that city a fine collection of heads and skins of animals shot near Mount Kilima-

Mrs. Stanley is reported to have said with ardor, a few days ago, that she - hated that Mr. McKinley --the Ohio Congressman—and that if McKinley dared to go over to dear old England the prophs there would go over to dear our England the people there would hang and burn him in efficy, because of his anti-English tariff law. The genial Major, they say, on bearing of these remarks, observed kindly: "We must forgive the lady, she is a thorough English woman; and then I am informed that her worthy mother is interested in Cornish tin mines!"

John M. Francis, of Troy, who is spending the winter n Alabama, and is nearly seventy years of age, is still hale and hearty and enjoys his six or seven-toile walk daily.

This story of Sir Edwin Arnold's pretty daughter omes from London to Mr. Bok: "During her recent tay with her father in Japan Her Majesty's China nadron ships and the American Pacific fleet were i the harbor of Yokohama at the same time. Sir Edwin and his daughter entertained the admirals of both fleets at Inncheon, and in return were naturally invited on oarl the ships. The American fleet was first visited, and pon leaving the gallant American admiral pre-Miss Arnold with a beautiful bouquet, tied with rib bons of the ship, as a token of the respect of himself and his officers. This American courtesy came to the ears of the English commander, and, not to his American brother, he presented Miss Arnold with a larger bouquet and doubled the number ribbons. Then the American admiral sent Miss Arnold few verses of his own composition. This was going little further than the English officer was capal antitle inrine; the verses written to Miss Arnold and dispatched them to her three days afterward. The daughter then told her father, and she immediately found a third contestant. That same afternoon brought her another beautiful bouquet and attached was a card bearing the following lines:

and bearing the following lines;
oh, happy maid, when two great flags conspire
To honor-blending rich melodious posles,
then admirals rhyme, the muse unstrings her lyre
To bind in pride their May flowers and their roses.
EDWIN ARNOLD."

Dr. Lyman Abbott appears to be more popular than

any other preacher at the Harvard College chapel services for a long time. He has officiated there for fortnight, and there is a marked increase in attendant Messrs. Morrill, Edmunds, Sherman and Ransom are the only members of the Senate, still in service

who were in the chamber when Mr. Ingalls first Howard C. White, of Syracuse, who represents the

Onondaga District in the present Assembly, will, t is reported, receive a foreign appointment at the of the session. Mr. White is a son-in-law of U sintes Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin. Correcting the assertion that Governor Foster is the

partner of Senator Brice, a Washington correspondent says: "At the time the Nickel Plate Railroad was first errorized in Ohio Governor Foster and Colonel Bric had some business arrangements in connection with it. Governor Fester was at that time, as now, a capitalist. Colonel Brice at that time was a lawyer in Ohio and not a capitalist and without any reasonable expectations that he would ever become the capitalist which

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

According to Ward McAllister, who certainly ought to know what he is talking about, society's observance of Lent is not such as will please strict churchmen. While the churchman preaches fasting, society practises feasting and in other ways tries to enjoy itself without any reference to the traditional rules of Lent. The annual Fast Day in New-England has been simlierly perverted, so that now it is characterized by all kinds of sport and big dinners.

"How came it that when you broke into the store you carried off a lot of uselsss trash and left the money drawer untouched?" "Oh Mr. Judge, don't you begin to scold me for that, I beg. I have heard onough about that already from my wife,"—(Fliegende

The venerable Archdeacon Denison, of England, who has just failed in his attempt to have the famous book entitled "Lux Mundi" condemned by the Church is upheld by the consicouness that he is right. The Archideacon's faith is of the most sturdy character, He once said that if God had declared in the Bible that two and two make three or five he would have believed the statement implicitly and unreservedly, in spite of reason. "Denison Contra Lucern Mundi" is the way he thinks his name will go thundering down the ages.

Lois of Truth in This.—" Don't you think you would make more money and enjoy better health in doing housework?" "Yes, I rather think I would." anywered the "saleslady." "And yet your false pride—" "Oh, pride has nothing to do with it. I don't want to be hossed by another woman, that's all."—(indianapolis Journal."

A book with the title "Darkest Democracy and the Way Out," by G. C. and D. B. H., would have a large

The managers of the St. Patrick's Day parade have made arrangements to secure the black bunning which was used on the Government building after Secretary Windom's death. It was left out in the rain and the black dye all washed out of it, feating it a beautiful shade of green.—(Cincinnati Enquirer. If you want to be in it up to the neck, to use a

rather expressive vernacular phrase, you must write "Town," instead of "City," on local letters. "They" say it is quite too utterly English, and its use will show the postal clerks and letter carriers that you know what's what. If it should happen to bother these hard-worked individuals, so much the beter. For the aforesaid "they" say it is English not to think of the convenience of humble and unknown toll

A young lady in a Northport (Maine) school compared ill in this matter: "Nominative, ill; comparative, worse; superlative, dead." The whole class looked up very much surprised and the master, with an effort to control the sadness which he felt, arose and said: "Scholars, you can have fifteen minutes for the funeral."—(Bangor Commercial.

Says a locomotive engineer: "I once had an inter esting experience with a quicksand. My engine ran off a low bridge near River Bend, about 100 miles east of Denver, and fell into a small creek filled with quicksands. A wrecking train came up in a few hours, but the engine had entirely disappeared. The railroad officials ordered it to be raised, but it could not be found. We sounded with rods to a depth of over sixty feet, but not a trace did we discover of the engine, which had vanished as completely as if it had never existed. Four years afterward it was found at a depth of over 100 feet, and was raised. ascertained that there was scarcely a bit of rust on it, the breaks were few, and after a little tinkering it was put upon the road again. The sand had kept out the air and prevented the iron from oxidizing."

As to Country Roads.—The last number of "The General Manager" has a telling cartoon. Two rall-way officials are sitting in a parior car supposed to be flying through an agricultural district. They are looking out of a window at a farmer driving over a maddy road, his horses having all they can do to pall the emply waron. The conversation is as follows: "Why in the world don't the farmers fix those roads!" "They have no time. They pair it all in telling us how to run a railroad." A few weeks hence, when the roads begin to break up, Illinois farmers will be at no loss to see the point of this.—(Chicago Tribune.

"The social atmosphere of New-York to-day," says Mrs. John Sherwood, "Is as good as that of either London or Paris. In Paris the salon is the all-im-portant factor in art, literature and society, and there is no reason why it should not be so in this country The necessity for the salon is demonstrated by the various clubs and organizations originated by artists scientists and literary people. A salon would bring all these people into one fold and, what is more, it would keep them there. The bonds and influences of the purely social element of a salon such as should be established would be a great factor in elevating all interests concerned."

The facility with which words are invented to express ideas in the English language has more than once struck me. The very latest is that of "motoneer," as indicating the man who handles an electric street-car. He is not a driver, much loss a "gripman" or an "engineer," and the new word certainly indicates the nature of the employment.—(st. Louis Globe-Demo-cart.

### WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME The wedding of Miss Meta Sackan, of New-Brighton

S. I., to Edgar Reincke, of Hamburg, took place yes terday afternoon at Christ Church. Archdencon Johnson officiated. The bride wore a gown of white satin and point lace. Miss Marie Sackan was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Lizzle Schmidt, Miss Lillie Toussaint, Miss Ella Steinway and Miss Hans Reincke was best man and the ushers were William Hardt, Adolph and Ed mond Paversted and Oscar Passavant. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents in Pendleton

The wedding of Miss Claire Coudert, daughter of Charles Coudert, to the Macquis de Choiseul, will take place by special dispensation at St. Patrick's Cathedral March 12. A small reception will follow at the bride's home. The wedding of Miss Marjorie Howe to Herbert

Weeks will take place before the end of Lent.

The wedding of Miss Ethel Vanderbilt Allen to J. B. Ward, jr., will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on April 8.

The wedding of Miss Lizzle B. Anderson to F. C. Stafford will take place on Tuesday April 7 at the Charch of the Heaveniy Rest.

# INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

The Theatre Club gave a theatre party last night at the Madison Square Theatre, afterward going to supper at the home of Mrs. Richard Mortimer, No. 4 Washington Square. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylles, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloans, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Worthington Whitehouse, Miss Bend, Miss Chapman, Miss Wilson, Julian Kean, Miss Sands, Harry Cannon, Duncan Elliot, J. Ridge way Moore, Miss Eleanor Robinson, Miss Arnold,
Frederic Freilinghuysen and Hamilton Fish Webster,
There was a meeting of the Tuesday Evening Radminton Class has night at Webster Hall, in East
Eleventhest,
Mrs. Frederick Allien of No. 1 Feat Fifty-third of Mrs. Frederick Allien, of No. 1 East Fifty-third-st, gave a dinner party last night.

WILL OF MRS. ELIZABETH STUART.

The will of Elizabeth Whitewright Stuart, the vidow of James Stuart, the banker, was admitted to probate yesterday. After a few personal bequests owing charitable bequests are made: Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in this city, \$5,000 each; the Society for the Support of the Colored Home in this city, \$5,000; and the Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, in Seventy-third-st., \$5,000. The residue of the estate is to be divided into three equal parts and one-third is to be held in trust for life, for each of the testatrix's three children: Susan W. Duncan, of No. 9 East Sixty-fourth-st.; Annie Stuarb Leeds, of Lakewood, N. J., and William Whitewright Stuart, of lincelona, Spain.

STILL, IT IS NOT YOUNG NOR GIDDY. From The Indianapolis Journal.

It is the opinion of sagacious Democrats that Mr. Cleveland cannot safely permit his Presidential boom to go around nights without a protector—a chaperon or two so to seen UNABLE TO OBLIGE THEM.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The Democrats would be glad if Brazil should re-ject the reciprocity treaty. Brazil knows its own interests, however.

ELECTIONS MAY BE TOO FREQUENT. From The Boston Advertiser. If Representatives are likely to be faithful in proportion to the frequency of elections, it is hard to see

If Representatives are likely to be faithful in proportion to the frequency of elections, it is hard to see why it would not be well to amend the Constitution so as to provide for voting every month, or perhaps every saturday afternoon. The experience of those States, of which there are many, that once had annual elections and now have blennial tends to show that Representatives serve their constituents with equal fidelity and greater efficiency when terms of service are long smough to give a chance to acquire the skill that comes from experience.

A CONSCIENTIOUS PUBLIC OFFICIAL.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean. A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches; and, though Secretary Windom may have died poor, that fact but adds a brighter lustre to his spot-less record.